Contents

Lesson 1:

- Slide 2: Frayer, "Fossil"
- Slide 3: A-Z Guide

Lesson 2:

- Slide 4: Frayer, "Migration"
- Slide 5: Prediction

Lesson 3:

- Slide 6: Frayer, "Paleolithic Period"
- Slide 7: Anticipatory Guide

Lesson 4:

- Slide 8: Frayer, "Art"
- Slide 9: Notice, Wonder, Think

Lesson 5:

- Slide 10: Frayer, "Pastoralism"
- Slide 11: Give One, Get One

Lesson 6:

- Slide 12: Frayer, "Transformation"
- Slide 13: Vocabulary Matching

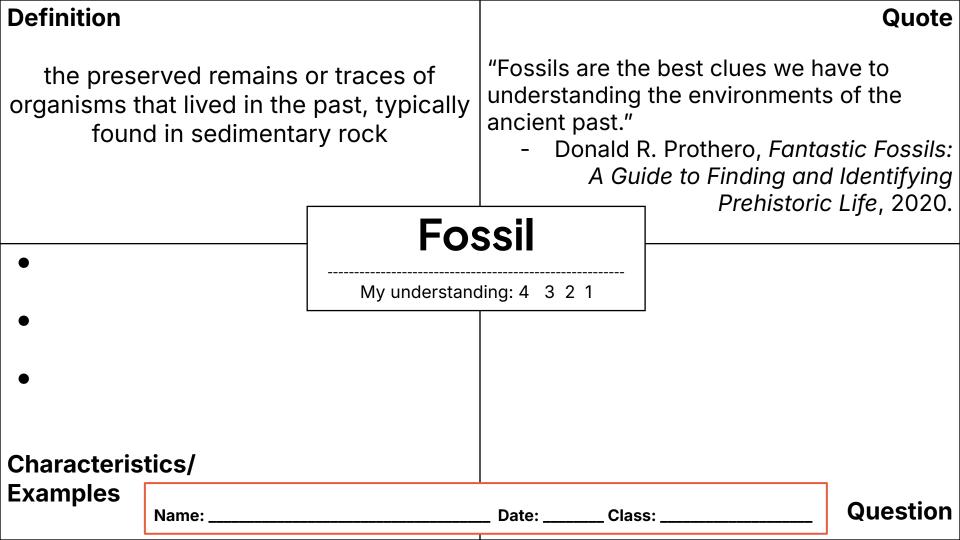
Lesson 7:

- Slide 14: Frayer, "Inequality"
- Slide 15: Scenario Response

Lesson 9:

- Slide 16: Frayer, "Museum Exhibit"
- Slide 17: Video Reflection

Answer Key: Slides 18 - 33



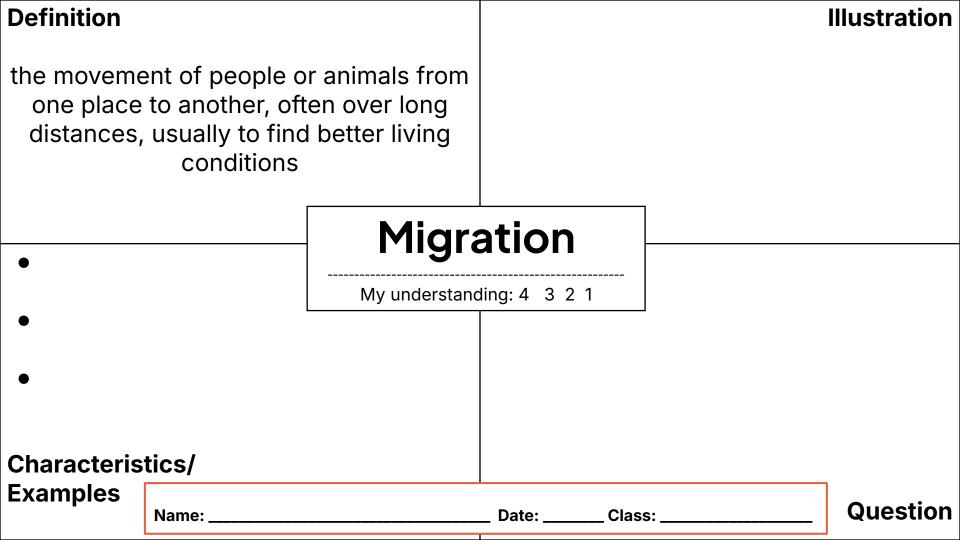
A-Z Guide

In the boxes, write a country for each letter of the alphabet. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word.

Try to use as many letters as you can!

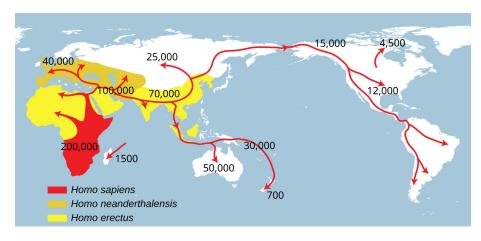
Topic: Fossil		
A:	В:	C:
D:	E:	F:
G:	Н:	Į:
J:	к:	L:
M:	N:	O:
P:	Q:	R:
S:	T:	U:
V:	W:	X:
Y:	Z:	

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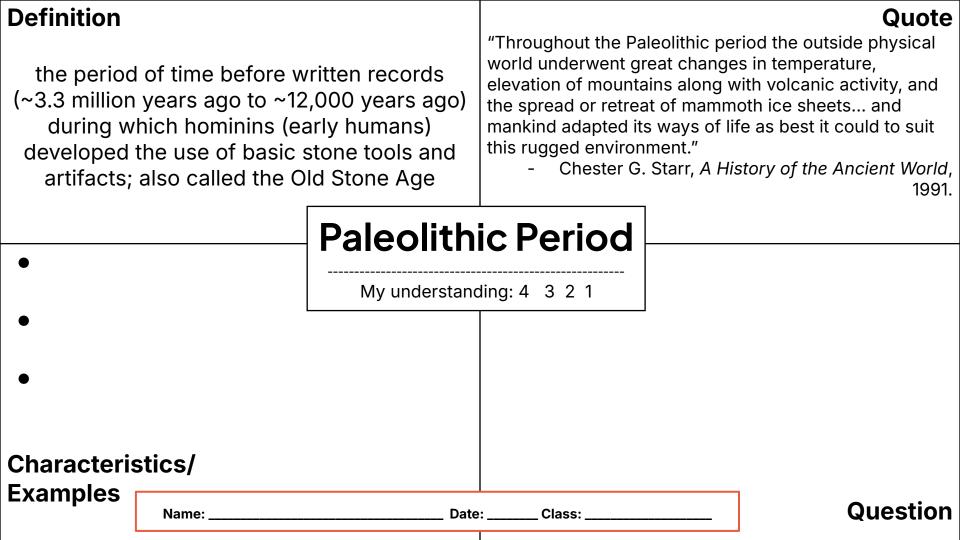


PREDICTION: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt:

Why do you think early humans left Africa? How might their journey be similar or different from people who move today?



Source: NordNordWest, "Map of the spreading of hominins over the world; including Homo erectus, Homo neanderthalensis, and Homo sapiens," 2014. Public Domain.

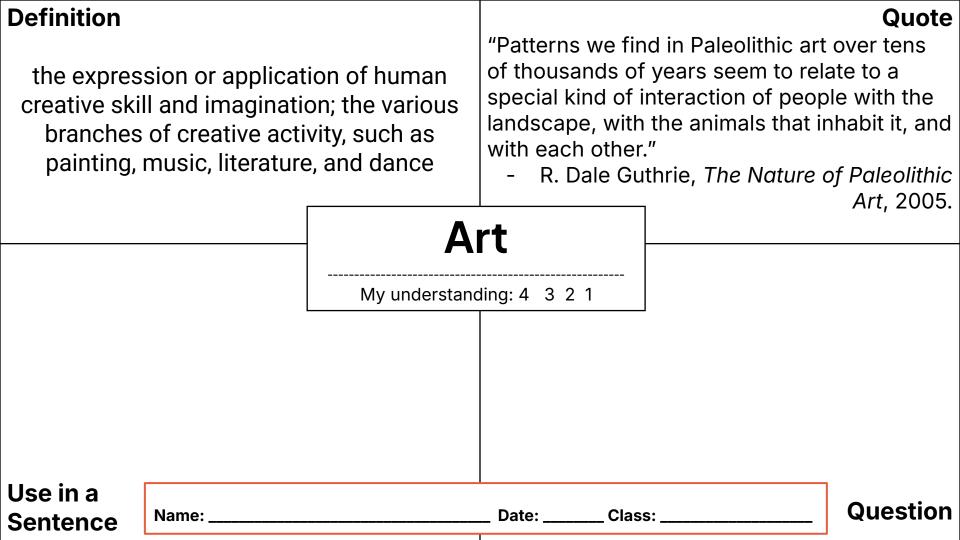


Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
	In the Paleolithic Era, early humans primarily relied on farming for food.	
	Mobility helped early humans follow seasons food sources.	
	Early foraging communities were large and sedentary.	
	Technological innovation had little impact on humans during the Stone Age.	
	The division of labor in foraging societies was often flexible.	
	Modern foragers, like the Hadza, rely on bows and arrows and plant gathering.	

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NOTICE

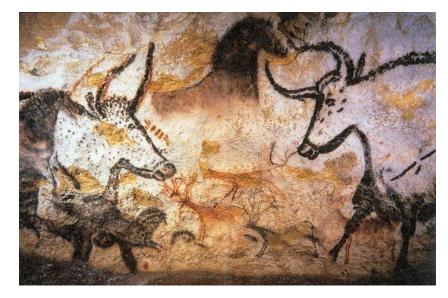
What do you see that seems interesting or important?

WONDER

What questions do you have about this image?

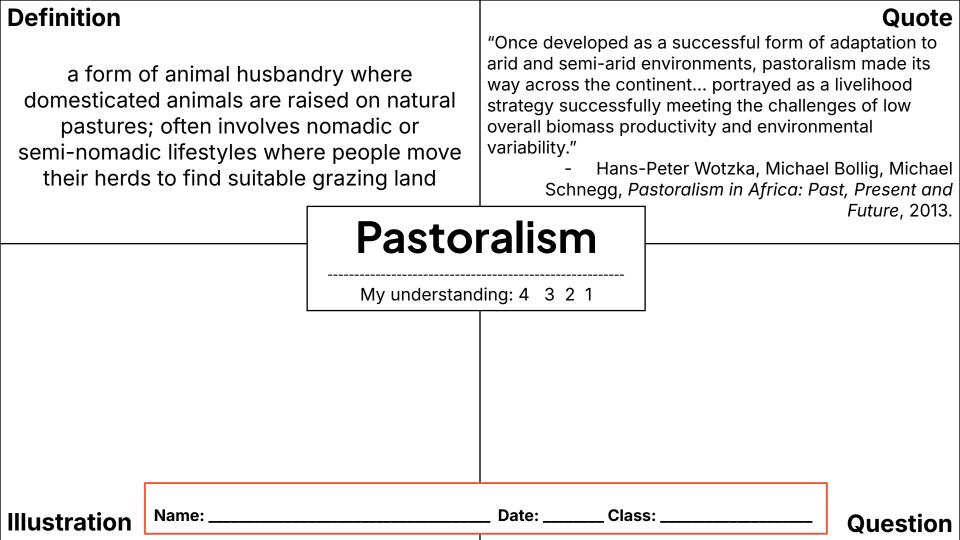


What do you suppose is going on in this image?

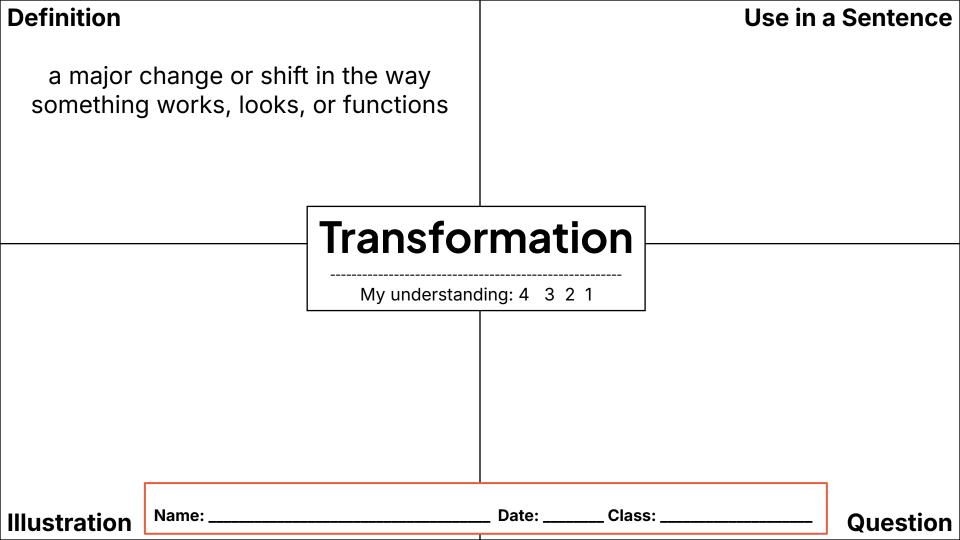


Source: EU, "Photo of Lascaux Painting" taken February 2006, created between c. 17,000 and c. 15,000 BCE during the Upper Paleolithic period. GNU Free Documentation License

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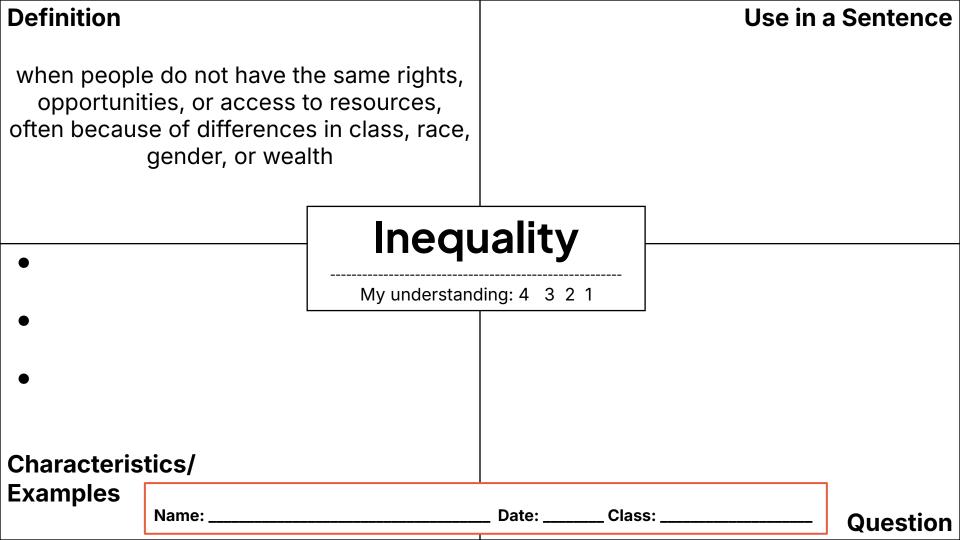
Give One		Get Or	ne
PROMPT: 1. Student Name 2. What is one reason a group might choose to keep hunting and gathering instead of adopting agriculture (athe other way around) MY ANSWER:	or 1.	1. 2. 1. 2.	1. 2. 1. 2.
1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.
Name:		Date: Clas	s:



VOCABULARY MATCHING: Match the vocabulary words in the box below with the correct definition

Pastoralism	Paleolithic Era	Migration
Foraging	Neolithic Revolution	Domestication

Definition	Term
The process of taming wild plants and animals for human use, such as food or labor.	
The "Old Stone Age," a period when early humans lived as hunter-gatherers and made simple stone tools.	
To search for and collect food from the natural environment.	
The movement of people from one region to another, often in search of food, better climate, or safety.	
The major change from hunting and gathering to farming and settled communities, starting around 10,000 BCE.	
A form of animal husbandry where domesticated animals are raised on natural pastures.	



The Healthy Drink Switch

A school removes all sugary drinks from the cafeteria to encourage healthy habits. Students now only have milk, water, or unsweetened juice. But soon the students stop buying drinks, and sales drop. Some students start bringing soda from home and selling it secretly and the vending machine money that supported afterschool programs disappears.

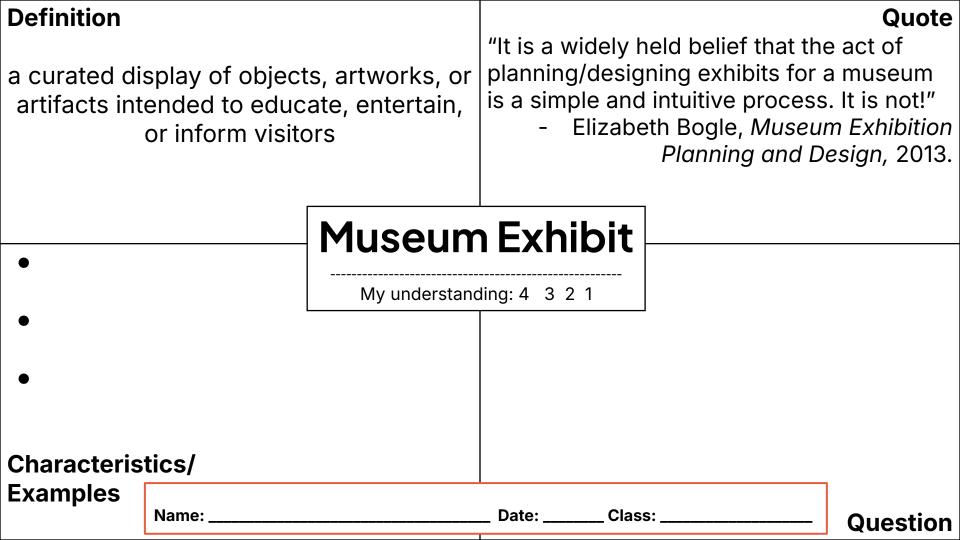


SCENARIO RESPONSE:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

What goal did the school have? What unexpected issues came up? How could the school promote health without losing support or student trust?

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Nume:	Date:	Old33



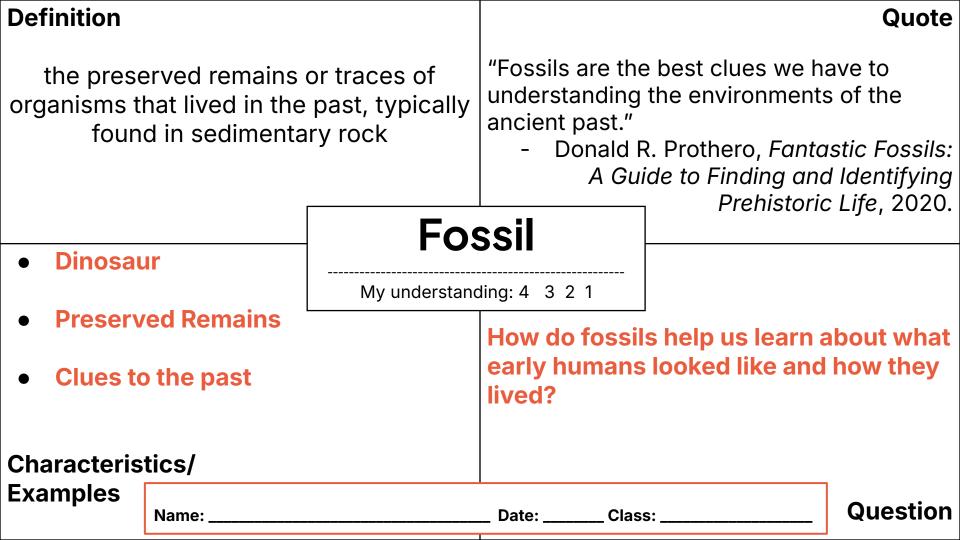
VIDEO REFLECTION:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

What does the process of building the Human Origins exhibit reveal about how collaboration, access to evidence, and interpretation shape the way history is presented to the public?



PLAY VIDEO: Human Origins: Designing the Exhibition



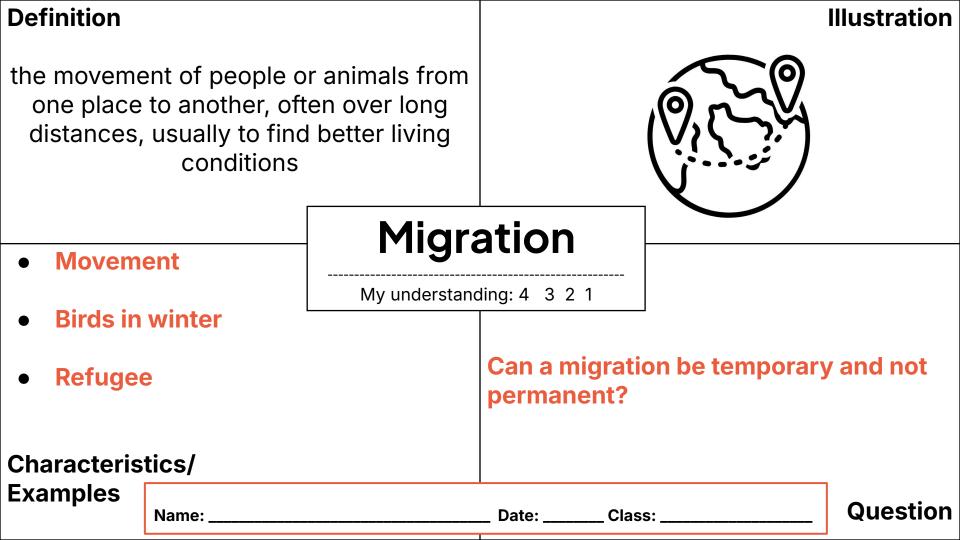
A-Z Guide

In the boxes, write words relating to or describing the topic listed below. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word. Try to use as many letters as you can!

Topic: Fossil			
A: Amber	B: Bone	C: Carbon Dating	
D: Dinosaur	E: Extinct	F: Footprint	
G: Geology	H: Hominid	I: Ice Age	
J: Jurassic	K: Karst	L: Limestone	
M: Mold	N: Neanderthal	O: Organism	
P: Paleontology	Q: Quarry	R: Relative Dating	
S: Skeleton	T: Tar Pit	U: Uranium-Lead Dating	
V: Volcanic Ash	W: Woolly Mammoth	X: X-Ray Analysis	
Y: Yavapai Layer	Z: Zircon		

Date: _____ Class: ___

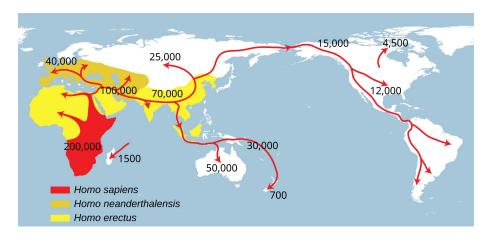
Name: _



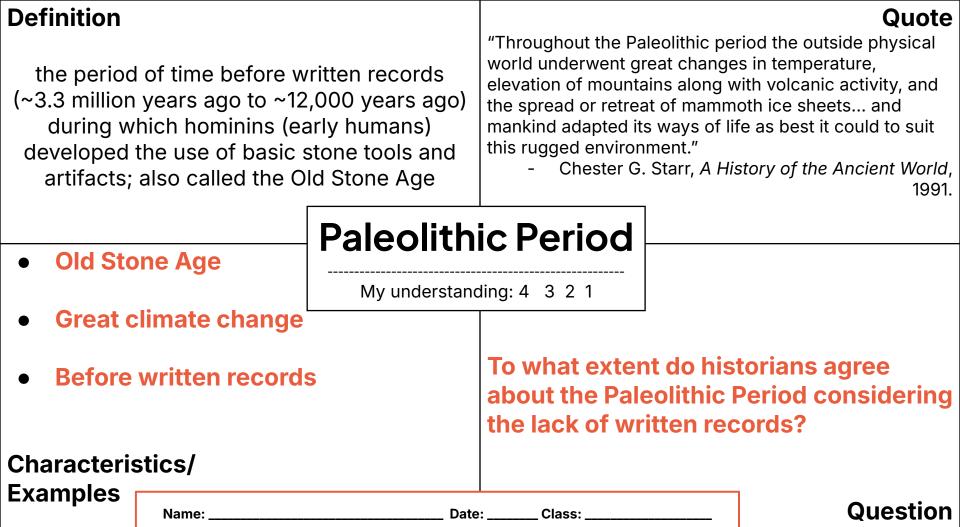
PREDICTION: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt:

Why do you think early humans left Africa? How might their journey be similar or different from people who move today?

I think early humans left Africa to find food, water, and better places to live. Maybe the climate was changing or there were too many people in one area. Their journey was probably much harder than today because they had to walk long distances and didn't have maps or transportation. They also had to find shelter and survive in new environments. Today, people still move for better opportunities, but they usually have more support and resources.



Source: NordNordWest, "Map of the spreading of hominins over the world; including Homo erectus, Homo neanderthalensis, and Homo sapiens," 2014. Public Domain.

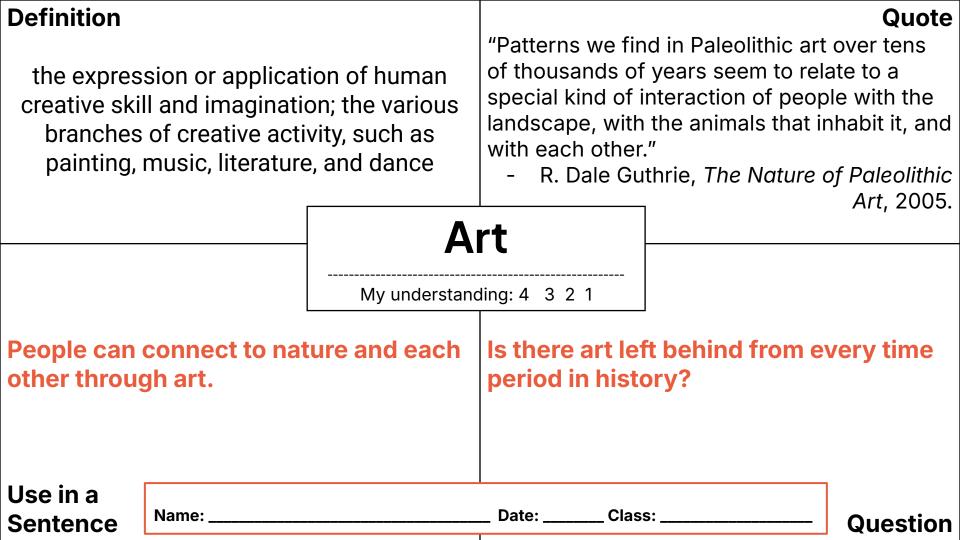


Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
Answers will vary.	In the Paleolithic Era, early humans primarily relied on farming for food.	Disagree: They were foragers who hunted and gathered.
Answers will vary.	Mobility was a key survival strategy of early humans.	Agree: Movement through the seasons helped them locate food and water.
Answers will vary.	Early foraging communities were large and sedentary.	Disagree: They were small, mobile groups.
Answers will vary.	Technological innovation had little impact on humans during the Stone Age.	Disagree: It was a slow but powerful force in human development.
Answers will vary.	The division of labor in foraging societies was often flexible.	Agree: Both men and women contributed to essential survival tasks.
Answers will vary.	Modern foragers, like the Hadza, rely on bows and arrows and plant gathering.	Agree: These practices mirror ancient foraging methods.

Name:	Date:	Class:
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NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?

There are large animals like bulls or oxen, and all drawn with thick lines and some shading. The figures seem to be moving or interacting.

WONDER

What questions do you have about this image? What was the purpose of this artwork?

THINK

Why do you suppose is going on in this image? I think this painting shows that early humans were not just surviving—they were thinking symbolically and creatively.

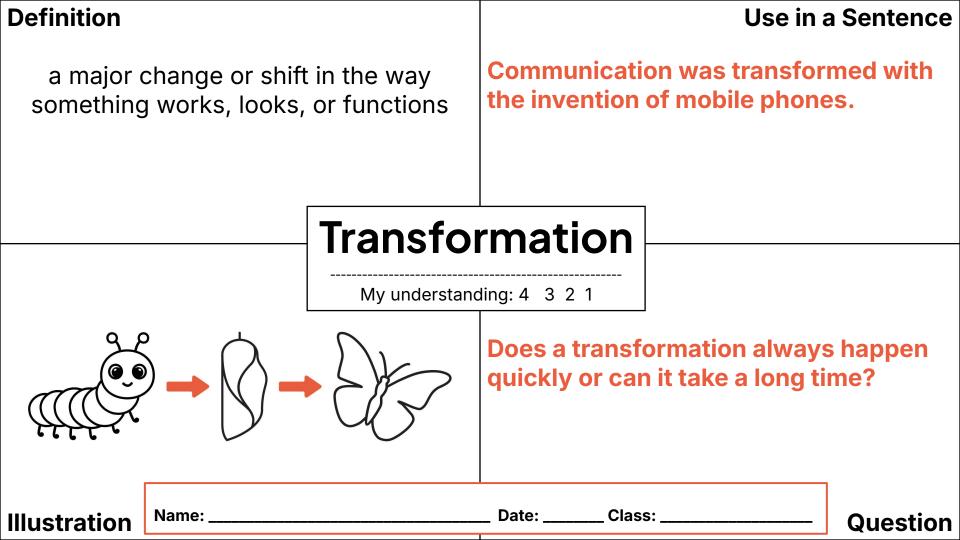


Source: EU, "Photo of Lascaux Painting" taken February 2006, created between c. 17,000 and c. 15,000 BCE during the Upper Paleolithic period. GNU Free Documentation License

Name:	Date:	Class:

Definition					Quote
a form of animal husbandry where domesticated animals are raised on natural pastures; often involves nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyles where people move their herds to find suitable grazing land			"Once developed as a successful form of adaptation to arid and semi-arid environments, pastoralism made its way across the continent portrayed as a livelihood strategy successfully meeting the challenges of low overall biomass productivity and environmental variability." - Hans-Peter Wotzka, Michael Bollig, Michael Schnegg, Pastoralism in Africa: Past, Present and		
		Pasto	ralism		Future, 2013.
		My understand	ding: 4 3 2 1		
			Why did some groups choose to raise animals instead of grow crops?		
Illustration	Name:		Date: Clas	s:	Question

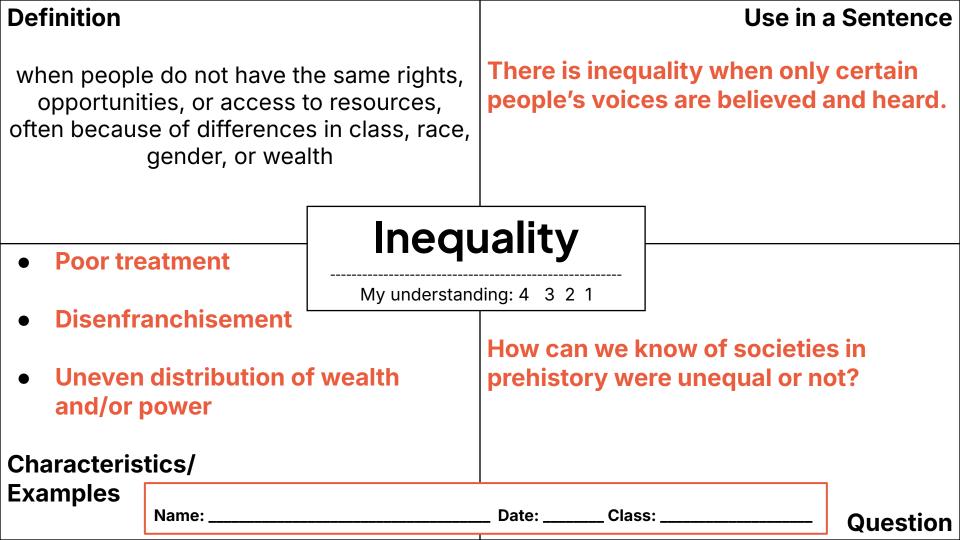
Give One		Get One					
PROMPT: 1. Student Name 2. What is one reason a group might choose to keep hunting and		1. 2.	Want t	1. ill vary but co to be able to grow extra f	stay in one	place	
adopting a	instead of agriculture (or way around)? SWER:	 Allows for a larger community Wanted more free time Desired a varied diet Less risk 					
 Name Want a reliable food supply 		1. 2.	SaferTradition	ions 2.		2.	
N	ame:			Date:	Class:		7



VOCABULARY MATCHING: Match the vocabulary words in the box below with the correct definition

Pastoralism	Paleolithic Era	Migration
Foraging	Neolithic Revolution	Domestication

Definition	Term
The process of taming wild plants and animals for human use, such as food or labor.	Domestication
The "Old Stone Age," a period when early humans lived as hunter-gatherers and made simple stone tools.	Paleolithic Era
To search for and collect food from the natural environment.	Foraging
The movement of people from one region to another, often in search of food, better climate, or safety.	Migration
The major change from hunting and gathering to farming and settled communities, starting around 10,000 BCE.	Neolithic Revolution
A form of animal husbandry where domesticated animals are raised on natural pastures.	Pastoralism



The Healthy Drink Switch

A school removes all sugary drinks from the cafeteria to encourage healthy habits. Students now only have milk, water, or unsweetened juice. But soon the students stop buying drinks, and sales drop. Some students start bringing soda from home and selling it secretly and the vending machine money that supported afterschool programs disappears.



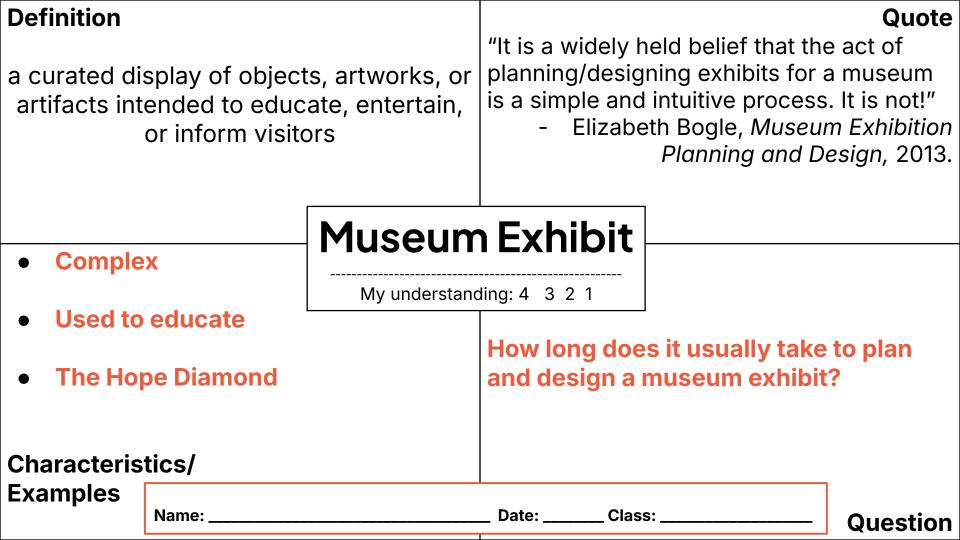
SCENARIO RESPONSE:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

What goal did the school have? What unexpected issues came up? How could the school promote health without losing support or student trust?

The school wanted to help students make healthier choices by removing sugary drinks. But some students stopped buying drinks altogether, and others started sneaking in soda or selling it to friends. This caused a drop in vending sales and lost money for afterschool programs. To fix this, the school could add fun, flavored water options or reward students for choosing healthy drinks. That way, they stay healthy but still feel like they have choices.

Name:	Date:	Class:



VIDEO REFLECTION:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

What does the process of building the Human Origins exhibit reveal about how collaboration, access to evidence, and interpretation shape the way history is presented to the public? It shows that the process is not just about one person's vision. It takes a team of designers, writers, scientists, and international partners. It also depends on access to artifacts and fossils, whether originals or replicas, which means that cooperation between countries and institutions is essential. These factors impact the presentation and public understanding of the past.



PLAY VIDEO: Human Origins: Designing the Exhibition

Name:	Date:	_ Class:
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